



URBAN AMERICA

CHAPTER 4
LESSONS 1-5

**"Give me your tired,
your poor, your huddled
masses yearning to
breathe free,**

**The wretched refuse of
your teeming shore.**

**Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tossed to me,**

**I lift my lamp beside
the golden door!"**

-- Emma Lazarus, 1883



IMMIGRATION

LESSON 1



IT MATTERS BECAUSE...

In the late 19th century, a major wave of immigrants began. Most immigrants settled in cities, where distinctive ethnic neighborhoods emerged. Some Americans, however, feared that the new immigrants would not adapt to American culture or might be harmful to American society.

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the
late 1800s change
American society?

Between 1865 and 1914, nearly 25 million people immigrated to the United States.

- Almost 24 million from Europe
- 1.3 million Canadians
- 425,000 Latin Americans
- 450,000 Asians.

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the
late 1800s change
American society?

European Immigration

- Poor people coming for jobs.
- The American Dream – Opportunity
 - Financial
 - Social
- Land
 - Restrictions/Housing Costs
- Health
 - Epidemics/Poor health care for the poor
- Escaping Religious Persecution

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the
late 1800s change
American society?

Ellis Island

- Most immigrants entered the US through Ellis Island
- Processing center on an island in NY Harbor after 1892
 - Inspected by doctors
 - Those who failed could be detained or deported (sent back)
- About 12 million immigrants came through Ellis Island between 1892 and 1954.



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ELLIS ISLAND

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the late 1800s change American society?

Changing Demographics and Culture

By the late 1890s, more than half of all immigrants entering the US were from eastern and southern Europe.

- **New Immigration**
 - Changed the culture of American cities and the makeup of the country's workforce.
 - Italy, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Serbia.
 - Often had special skills.
 - Often the poorest immigrants were Irish
 - Some headed west to settle the Great Plains as farmers and ranchers.
 - Old immigration before 1890 was mostly northern and western Europeans.

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the
late 1800s change
American society?

Changing Demographics and Culture

By 1890, immigrants made up a large percentage of the population of major US cities:

- Detroit, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee.
- Immigrants often settled together in neighborhoods with shared ethnicity: *"Little Italy"* or *"Chinatown"*
- Kept language, religion, and culture alive.

Immigration shifts America's religions

- Catholicism
- Greek/Eastern Orthodox
- Judaism

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the
late 1800s change
American society?

Asian Immigration

First large wave of immigration to the US began after the Civil War.

Chinese Immigrants

- War
- Poverty/famine
- American Gold Rush
- West Coast/San Francisco
- Worked on Central Pacific Railroad
- Angel Island/Asian Immigrants inspected before entry
- Young males interred/could last for months

IMMIGRANTS FLOOD INTO AMERICA

How did immigrants of the late 1800s change American society?

Asian Immigration

Japanese immigrants did not arrive in large numbers early on.

Japanese immigrants

- Arrived later (small numbers until around 1910).
- Empire-building disrupted the Japanese economy, stimulating migration.

NATIVISM RESURGES

Why did nativists oppose immigration?

Nativists

Nativism: hostility toward immigrants by native-born people.

- Surfaced in the 1840s (Irish/Potato Famine)
- Asians, Jews, Catholics, and Eastern Europeans
- Nativists feared
 - Other religions overtaking Protestantism
 - Undermined American workers
 - Worked for lower wages
 - Worked as strikebreakers



LOOKING BACKWARD.

THEY WOULD CLOSE TO THE NEW-COMER THE BRIDGE THAT CARRIED THEM AND THEIR FATHERS OVER.

NATIVISM RESURGES

Why did nativists oppose immigration?

Nativists Organize

- **American Protective Association**
 - Anti-Catholic
 - Midwest and Northeast
- **Workingman's Party of California**
 - Founded by Irish immigrant, Denis Kearney
 - Anti-Chinese

NATIVISM RESURGES

Why did nativists oppose immigration?

New Immigration Laws (Chester Arthur, POTUS)

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

- Barred Chinese immigration for 10 years.
- Prevented Chinese in the US from becoming residents.
- Ban renewed in 1892.
- Ban made permanent in 1902.
- Repealed in 1943.

NATIVISM RESURGES

Why did nativists oppose immigration?

New Immigration Laws (Chester Arthur, POTUS)

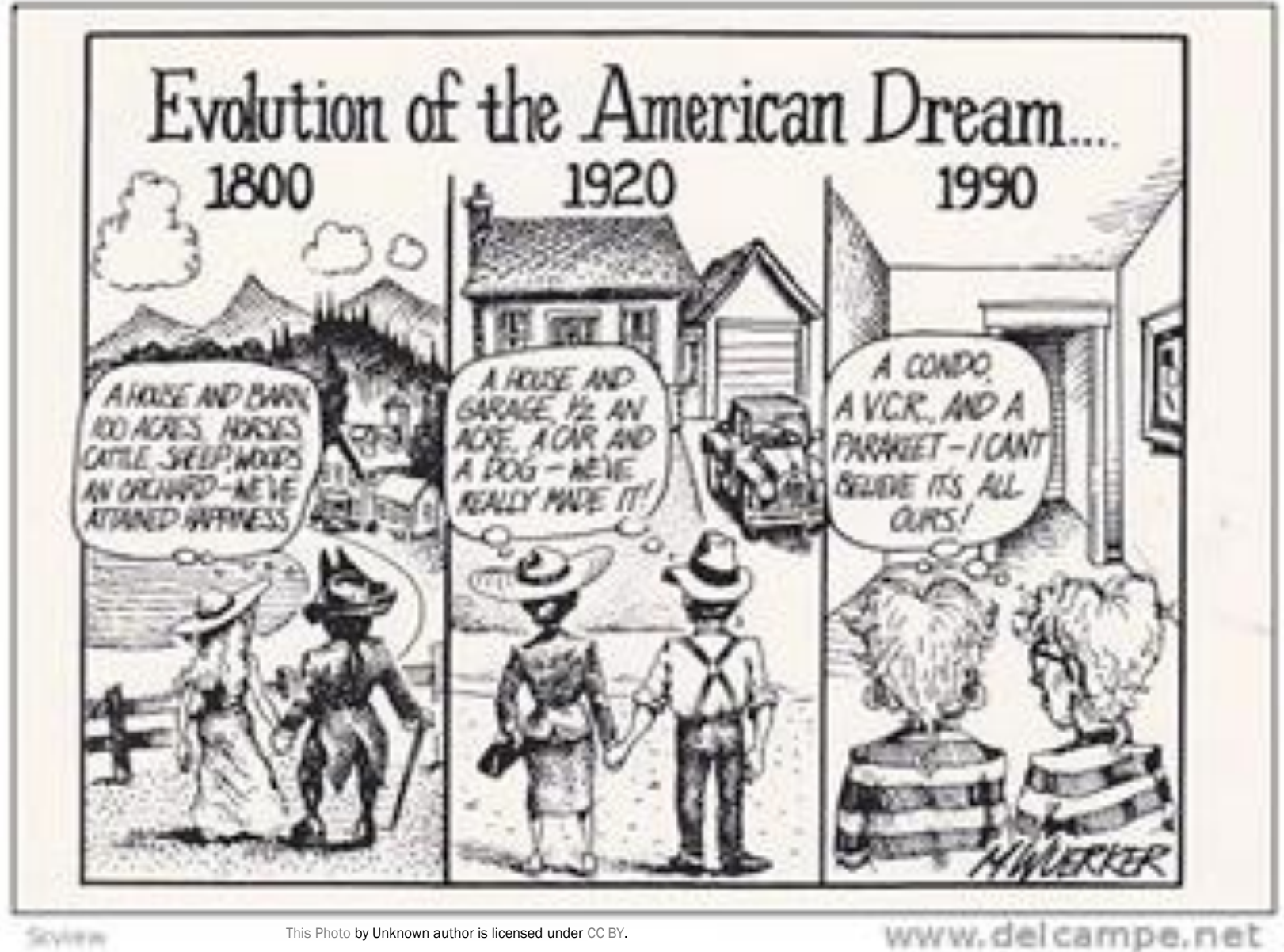
Immigration Act of 1882

- 50 cent head tax on each arriving immigrant
- Officials could reject immigrants that
 - Had criminal records
 - Mentally disabled
 - Could not financially provide for themselves

IMMIGRANT OPTIMISM

America still offered what we think of as the "American Dream"

- Religious freedom
- Liberty
- Chance to own property



URBANIZATION

LESSON 2



IT MATTERS BECAUSE...

Native-born Americans and immigrants were drawn to cities by the jobs available in America's growing industries. The new, modern cities developed skyscrapers, public transportation systems, and neighborhoods divided by social class. In many cities, political machines controlled city government.

AMERICANS MIGRATE TO THE CITIES

How do you think life in big cities was different from life on farms and in small towns?

Cities grow rapidly during this period.

- Rural Americans moving to the cities for industrial work in the cities.
- Cities offered advantages that rural parts of the country did not.
 - Mass transportation: trolley cars/cable cars, horsecar, railroad, elevated rail.
 - Frontier land prices were not long cheap.
- Buildings grew up instead of out.
 - Higher rise buildings: apartments
 - Skyscrapers (steel)



SEPARATION BY CLASS

What type of neighborhood do you think this is?

- Wealthy?
- Middle Class?
- Poor?

SEPARATION BY CLASS

How did the living conditions of the urban working class differ from those of other social classes?

In the cities, people began to separate into neighborhoods that are based on social/economic class.

- Wealth
- Domestic help
- Leisure time
- Access to public services
 - Clean streets
 - Clean water
 - Sewage
- Education for children
- Amusements

SEPARATION BY CLASS

How did the living conditions of the urban working class differ from those of other social classes?

In the cities, people began to separate into neighborhoods that are based on social/economic class.

Tenements: multi-family apartments, usually dark, crowded, barely meeting minimum living standards.



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Wealthy	Mansions; high wages; domestic staff; social clubs; access to transportation, clean water, public services, expanded educational opportunities.
Middle Class	Growing incomes & leisure time, SF homes or nice apartments; access to public transportation, department stores; used parks and other amusements; children attended school (Doctors, lawyers, architects, managers, teachers).
Poor	1/3 people in cities in 1900 were close to starving to death; overcrowded tenements; little light or fresh air; poor water; polluted streets; few public services; lacked transportation; no time or \$ for leisure; children worked instead of going to school. (factory jobs, unemployment; immigrants/ African Americans treated differently)

SEPARATION BY CLASS: STANDARD OF LIVING

One woman spent \$360,000 on a dance while industrial workers lived off about \$500 a year.

URBAN PROBLEMS

What types of problems developed due to the rapid growth of urban areas?

Political Machines: an organization linked to a political party that often controlled local government.

Party Boss: the person in control of a political machine.

Graft: the acquisition of money in dishonest ways; as in bribing a politician.

Critics of political machines said they took bribes and gave contracts to friends, robbing cities of resources. Treasury empty but the party bosses are wealthy.

Most Notable: Boss Tweed/Tammany Hall/Democrat

SOCIAL DARWINISM & SOCIAL REFORM

LESSON 3



IT MATTERS BECAUSE...

The industrialization of the United States led to new art and literature and new ideas about government's role in society. Social Darwinists believed society developed through "survival of the fittest."

Other Americans thought steps needed to be taken to help the less fortunate.

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

Individualism: you can rise go as far as your talents and commitment can take you!

Do you think that's true?

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

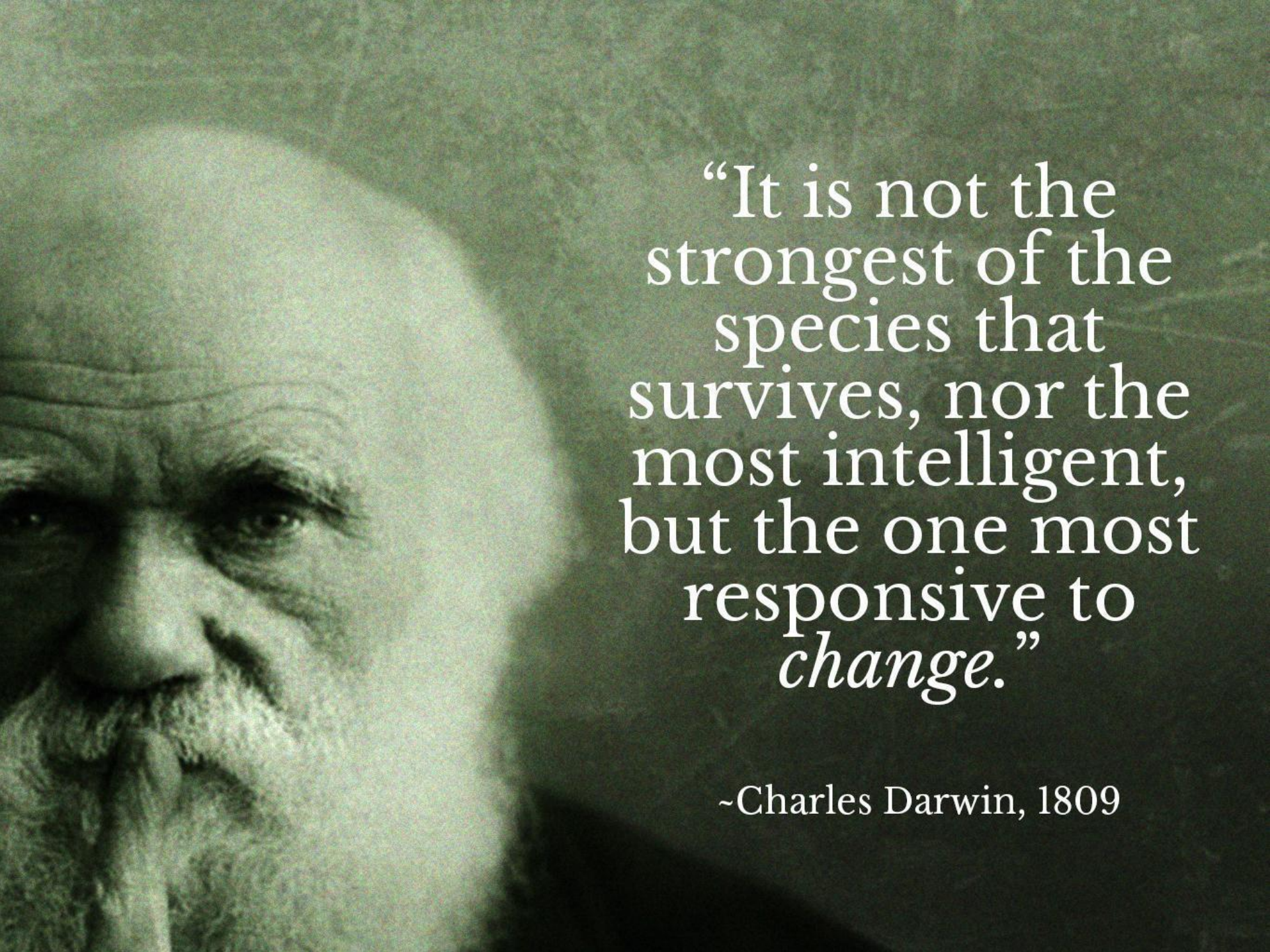
Charles Darwin: traveled aboard *The Beagle* to the Galapagos Islands and developed ideas about evolution from the closed environment. Famous book entitled *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*.

Natural Selection: the most fit (adaptable) of the species will survive and their genetics will be carried forward. The weaker of the species will die away.

Social Darwinism: taking the scientific concepts of evolution and "survival of the fittest" and applying it to human society.

**GILDED AGE
IDEAS:**

**CHARLES
DARWIN**



“It is not the
strongest of the
species that
survives, nor the
most intelligent,
but the one most
responsive to
change.”

~Charles Darwin, 1809

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

Social Darwinsim and Herbert Spencer

Herbert Spencer applied Darwin's theories to human society.

- Argues that human society evolved through competition and natural selection.
- Survival of the Fittest
- Twisted into a justification for opposing any government intervention into business – justifies laissez-faire capitalism.

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

Together, **Social Darwinism** and **Laissez-Faire** approaches to capitalism fueled individualism.

What's the upside of applying this to human society?

What's the downside of applying this to human society?

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

Horatio Alger: "Rags-to-Riches" novelist.

- Stories about people who picked themselves up by their bootstraps and rose above their beginnings.
- Stories always included a little bit of luck.

How important is luck in people's success?

Andrew Carnegie and the Gospel of Wealth

GILDED AGE IDEAS

What was the main idea of Social Darwinism, and how did it compare with the idea of individualism?

Andrew Carnegie and the Gospel of Wealth

- *Carnegie, a shrewd and lucky businessman, saw a need for wealth to be used to help others.*
- *Philanthropy*
- *Use great wealth to create ways for others to improved themselves and progress economically.*
- *Use wealth to help fund*
 - *Schools*
 - *Libraries*
 - *hospitals*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

**SOCIAL
DARWINISM?**

OR

**GOVERNMENT
TAKES A ROLE IN
THE ECONOMY?**



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THE REBIRTH OF REFORM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Henry George: *Progress and Poverty* (1880)

- Growth in wealth increased the gulf between the employer and employee wealth larger
- Laissez-Faire made the economy worse, not better.
- These ideas caused many reformers to challenge Social Darwinism.
- Today, many economists see his argument as flawed – some did get very wealthy but improved standard of living for others.

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Lester Frank Ward: Dynamic Sociology

- *Humans different from animals*
- *Can plan for future outcomes*
- *Ideas became basis for Reform Darwinism.*
 - *People succeeded because we could cooperate.*
 - *Government could accomplish more than competition in the marketplace.*

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Edward Bellamy: Looking Backward

- Man in 1887 goes to sleep and wakes up in 2000 to a perfect society.
 - No crime
 - No poverty
 - No politics
- Government owns all industry and shares wealth equally with all Americans.
 - Essentially a form of socialism.

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Naturalism in Literature:

Telling real stories about real people.

Some people failed in life because of circumstances they could not control.

- Drew attention to the problems of the day:
 - Poverty
 - Violence
 - Disease
 - Isolation

Some readers saw increased role of government as only way to better society

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Helping the Urban Poor

- The Social Gospel inspired some reformers to help the urban poor
 - Gyms
 - YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association
 - Boarding (male only)
 - Bible study
 - Aid and Counseling
 - Social Programs
 - Child Care
 - Assistance

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Helping the Urban Poor

Settlement House Movement

- Reformers, many college-educated women, established settlement houses in poor, often heavily-immigrant neighborhoods.
- Reformers lived on-site.
- Community centers
 - English classes
 - Kindergarten

HELPING THE URBAN POOR: SETTLEMENT HOUSES

Hull House: Jane Addams, Chicago



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Henry House: Lillian Wald, NYC



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CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Public Education

Industry needed educated workers.

- # of Public Schools great post CW; 15,500,000 students by 1900
- Public schools were essential for immigrant children.
- Learned:
 - English
 - "Americanization"
 - American History and Culture
 - Discipline – workplace habits and skills
- Vocational Education taught high schoolers trade skills.

CHALLENGING SOCIAL DARWINISM

What methods and philosophies were developed for helping the urban poor?

Public Education

- African Americans faced inequalities in education.
- Some African Americans started their own schools.
- Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute (1881)

A CHANGING CULTURE

Why do you think artists and writers started portraying America more realistically?

Realism in Art & Literature

Artists began to use "real people" as the subjects for their work.

- John Singer Sargent
 - Portraits
 - Not "photoshopped"
- Thomas Eakins
 - People in action



A CHANGING CULTURE

Why do you think artists and writers started portraying America more realistically?

Realism in Art & Literature

Authors captured the world as they saw it

- Real people were the "heroes" of their works.
- Samuel Longhorn Clemons AKA Mark Twain
 - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - The characters questions "right and wrong" in terms of what American society was really like.
 - Humorous but still critical
 - Violence
 - Racism
 - Poverty

A CHANGING CULTURE

Why do you think artists and writers started portraying America more realistically?

Popular Culture

- Standard of living was higher than before and people sought public entertainment.
 - Leisure Time!
- Saloons
 - Alcohol
 - Public Bathrooms
 - Social Interaction
 - Political Interaction
- Sports: baseball
- Amusement Parks
- Football (later)
- Basketball – invented by James Naismith in 1891.

A CHANGING CULTURE

Why do you think artists and writers started portraying America more realistically?

Tin Pan Alley – Music and Theatre

- Vaudeville
 - Like a variety show: singing, animal tricks, dancing, comedians, etc.
- Music Industry based in NYC
- Ragtime
 - Banjo adapted for piano
 - African American influence
- Tin Pan Alley
 - Songwriters
 - Homes might have a phonograph or a piano; music easily played.

A CHANGING CULTURE

Why do you think artists and writers started portraying America more realistically?

Tin Pan Alley: Birth of the Modern Music Industry

- Songwriters/Composers

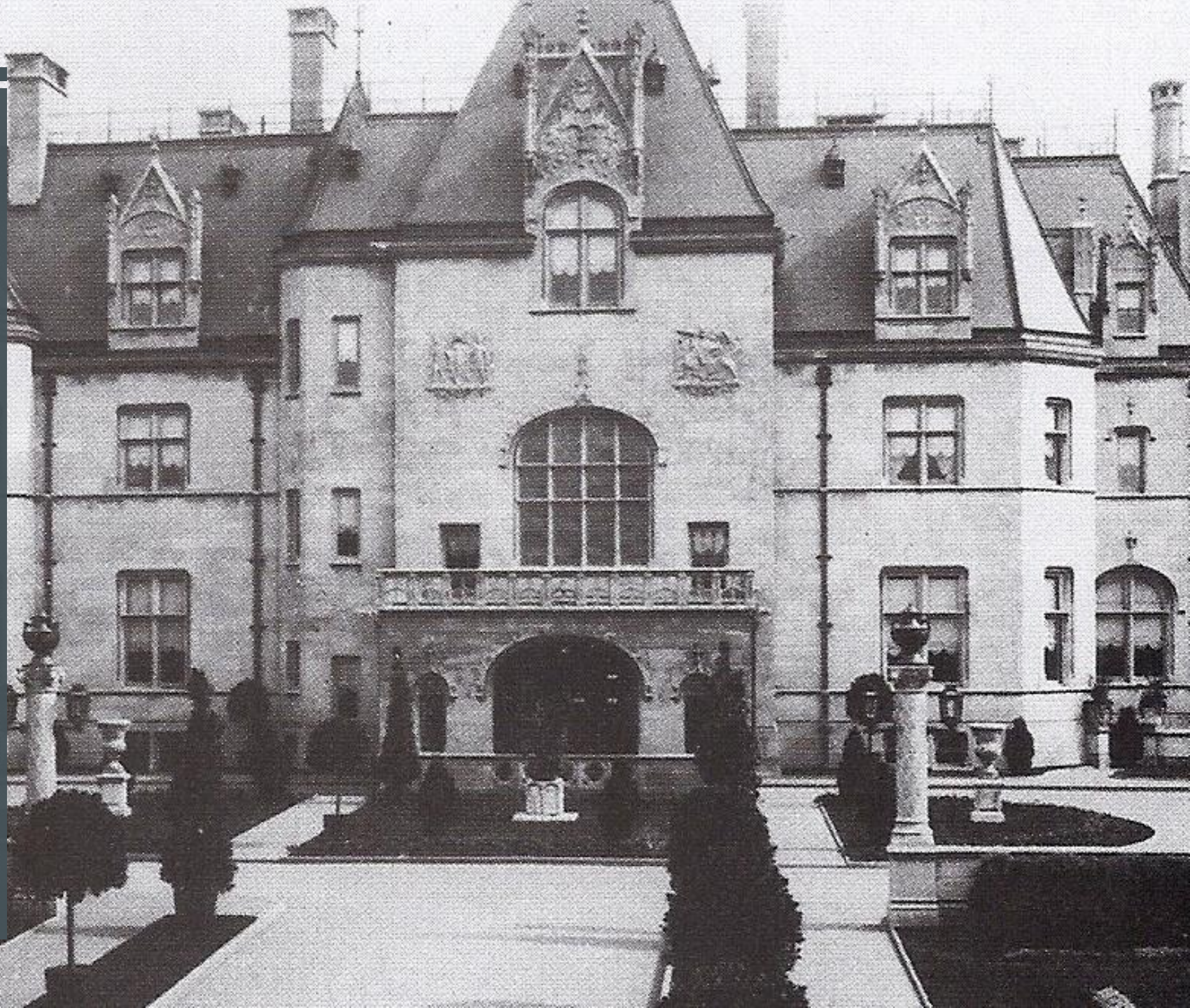
- Irving Berlin
- George M. Cohan
- Ira Gershwin
- Cole Porter
- Scott Joplin

- Songs

- "Give My Regards to Broadway"
- "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"
- "Over There" (WWI)

POLITICS IN THE GILDED AGE

LESSON 4



IT MATTERS BECAUSE...

In the last 1800s, two major political parties were closely competitive, and issues such as tariffs and business regulations were hotly debated. Meanwhile, farmers facing falling crop prices and deflation tried to overcome their problems by forming organizations.

In the 1890s, many farmers joined the Populist Party.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

Civil Service Reforms

Up to 1880s: government jobs were part of the spoils system (patronage).

- "To the Victor Belongs the Spoils"
- Corruption
- President Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep/1876)
 - Tries to end the spoils system
 - Ends up dividing the party
 - Stalwarts (end patronage)
 - Half-breeds (some reforms)
 - Reformers (full reform)

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?



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President James Garfield (Rep/March 1880)

- A "half-breed" (some reform)
- Shot by Charles Guiteau, angry because he did not get a government job, in July 1881.
- Garfield dies in September 1881.
- Pendleton Act (1883)
- Marks the beginning of Civil Service

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?



President Grover Cleveland (Dem/1884)

- A reformer who chose the middle of the road when it came to awarding government positions after the election.
- Presidential opponent accused of taking bribes.
- Angry Republicans supported Cleveland.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

Debating Economic Policy

The power of large corporations

- Laaissez Faire v. Role of Government
- Corruption
 - Railroads: small businesses and farmers very angry at railroad corporations.
 - States begin to pass regulations limiting RR freight rates.
 - Supreme Court decides that only the federal government can regulate railroads.
 - *Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway v. Illinois*
- Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

- Reasonable and just rates.
- Creates the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).
 - Nation's first independent regulatory agency.
 - In 1883, given the ability to regulate railroad safety.
 - Greater safety but higher ticket prices.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

Tariffs

In 1887, Cleveland proposes lowering tariffs.

- Democrats want lower tariffs
- Republicans want tariffs to stay
- Republican candidate in 1888, Benjamin Harrison, received campaign donations from big business.

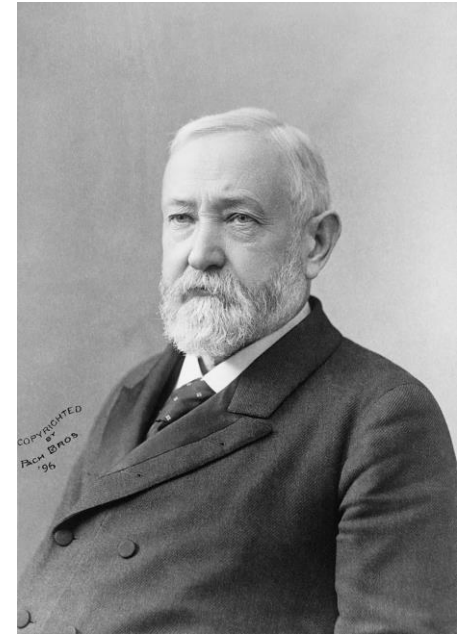
Is that a conflict of interest?

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

Tariffs

In one of the closest
elections in US History,
Benjamin Harrison (Rep.)
loses the popular vote (by
90,000 votes) but wins
the Electoral College.



POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Why was civil service
reform needed?

McKinley Tariff (1890)

- Cut some taxes and tariff rates but increased rates on other goods.
- Intended to protect American Industry
- Instead triggered a big rise in the prices of all goods.

Sherman Antitrust Act

- Curb power of large trusts
- Prohibited a "conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce."

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What kinds of problems did farmers face?

Populism:

A political movement founded in the 1890s representing mainly farmers that favored free coinage of silver and government control of railroads and other large industries.

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What kinds of problems did farmers face?

The Money Supply

Greenbacks: a unit of paper currency first issued by the federal government during the CW – could be exchanged for gold or silver coins.

Currency: paper money

Inflation: increase in prices and decrease in the value of money.

Deflation: an increase in the value of money and a decrease in prices.

Bonds: a note issued by the government that promised to pay off a loan with interest.

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What kinds of problems did farmers face?

The Money Supply

Supply and Demand laws apply to money just like it does to products.

More money in the money supply, its value is worth less.

Less money in the money supply, its value is worth more.

Balancing the money supply helps to steady its value.

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What kinds of problems did farmers face?

The Grange and the Farmer's Alliance

- Began as the Patrons of Husbandry (1867)
- Name changed to The Grange
- Recession in 1873 hurt farmers
 - Farmers wanted RR fees and warehouse fees regulated.
- Started Cooperatives but even this did not help farmers.

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What kinds of problems did farmers face?

- The Grange and the Farmers' Alliance
- Grange replaced by the Farmers' Alliance.
- Organized large cooperatives called Exchanges.
 - Unfortunately, these failed as well.

UNREST IN RURAL AMERICA

What were the goals of the Populist Party?

The Populists: The People's Party

Dissatisfied with both the Dems/Repubs, 1,000 delegates met in Omaha and formed the People's Party.

- Platform

- Unlimited coinage of silver
- Federal ownership of railroads
- Graduated Income Tax
 - Taxes based on individual or business income levels at different rates.

ELECTION OF 1896

Why did the Populists support the Democratic candidate – William Jennings Bryan – in 1896?

Gold Standard: a country's money is based upon how much gold it has. Paper money has a set value in gold.

- This became the main point of the Populists in 1896 – to freely coin silver.
- Believed the Republicans would endorse the gold standard.
- Thought the Democrats would choose free silver and pick a Populist as their candidate.
 - They did not, they chose William Jennings Bryan (Dem).
- Populists endorsed William Jennings Bryan.

ELECTION OF 1896

Why did the Populists support the Democratic candidate – William Jennings Bryan – in 1896?

Election of 1896

Became an election of people versus business.

- McKinley ran on the Republican ticket.
 - "Provide a full dinner pail."
- A moderate candidate, McKinley won a decisive victory.
- The Populist party declined after 1896 but impacted political ideas long afterwards.

ELECTION OF 1896

Why did the Populists support the Democratic candidate – William Jennings Bryan – in 1896?

The Klondike Gold Rush

August 1896: Klondike River in the Yukon territory of northern Canada.

Huge gold rush: estimated 100,000 set out for the Klondike area.

- Remote location, difficult to get to.
- Boomtowns

By 1899, the gold rush was over. Companies continued to mine but most prospectors were not very successful.

Rush helped develop lower Alaska.

ELECTION OF 1896

Why did the Populists support the Democratic candidate – William Jennings Bryan – in 1896?

The Klondike Gold Rush

Klondike Gold Rush did accomplish what the Populist's had hoped for: more money in the money supply.

- Mild inflation but
- Easier credit available
- Improved the lives of farmers
- In 1900, the US officially adopted a gold-based currency with the Gold Standard Act.



THE RISE OF SEGREGATION

LESSON 4

IT MATTERS BECAUSE...

After Reconstruction ended, Southern states began passing laws that weakened the rights of African Americans by introducing segregation and denying voting rights.

African American leaders struggled to protect civil rights and improve their quality of life.

ELECTION OF 1896

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Resistance and Repression

Poverty

- Sharecroppers
- System left people in constant debt.
- Many left farming and moved to southern towns or west for homesteads.
- "Pap" Singleton and Kansas
 - Establish their own communities
 - Abt. 6,000 left and headed west.
 - Called "Exodusters"

ELECTION OF 1896

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

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ELECTION OF 1896

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Resistance and Repression

Politics

Black migrants joined the Populist Party.

- If African Americans and poor Whites joined forces, they could have swayed US politics.
- Instead, Democrats started appealing to racist ideas to further separate blacks and poor whites.

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Imposing Segregation

While the 15th Amendment set prohibited denying the right to vote on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude...

- It did not protect the right to vote for other reasons.
- Southern states began to put rules in place that hindered the African American vote.

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Hindering the Vote: How?

- Poll Tax: a per person tax that had to be paid before the person could vote.
 - Mississippi required a \$2 tax.
- Literacy Test
 - Purposely selected difficult passages.
 - Ex-enslaved people often could not read.
- Since these same things could hard white voters, steps were taken to help them be able to vote.
 - Louisiana had a "Grandfather Clause"
 - If your grandfather could vote in 1867 then you could too.

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Legalizing Segregation

African Americans were often discriminated against in the North, the South took it a step further – Segregation.

- Separation or isolation of a race, class, or group.
- The South passed laws that legalized discriminatory practices.
- These laws were called JIM CROW Laws.

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

Legalizing Segregation

SCOTUS overturns the Civil Rights Act of 1875 in 1883.

- *Act prohibited exclusion from public places on the basis of race and barred discrimination in jury selection.*
- *14th Amendment only applied to states, not private organizations*
 - *Hotels*
 - *Theaters*
 - *Railroads all free to practice segregation*

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.

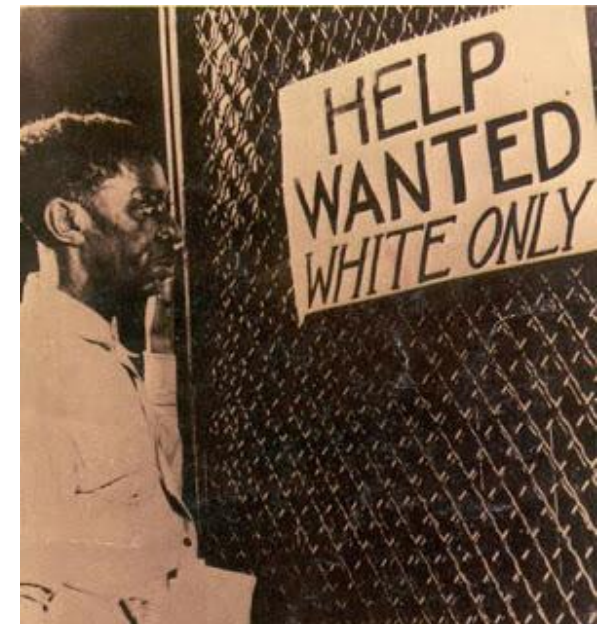
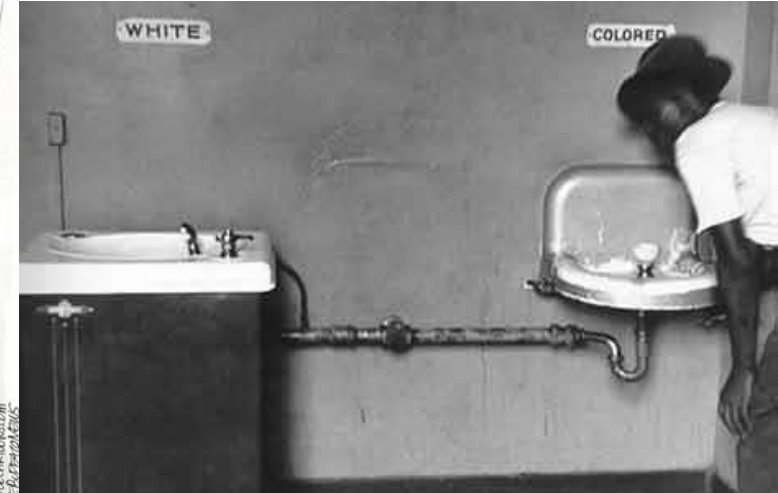
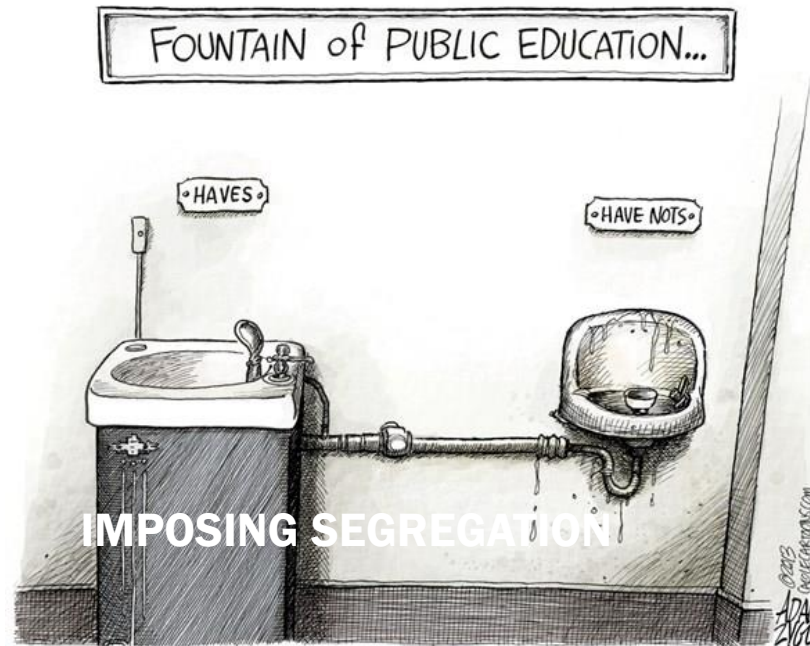
Legalizing Segregation

Homer Plessy takes on Segregation through the Supreme Court

"Separate but Equal"

IMPOSING SEGREGATION

How did African Americans resist racism and try to improve their way of life following reconstruction.



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FACING HISTORY JIM CROW

THE AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSE

How did African American community leaders respond to legalized segregation?

1890s to 1900s considered the nadir (low point) of African American status in American society.

- Ida B. Wells launched a campaign against lynching.
 - Congress did not act on a bill but lynchings did decrease in the 1900s.
- Mary Church Terrell helped form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
 - Worked with Jane Addams on suffrage.
 - Led a boycott in Washington, DC.

THE AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSE

How did African American community leaders respond to legalized segregation?

Calls for Compromise

Booker T. Washington – educator

- Concentrate on achieving economic goals rather than political ones.
- Atlanta Compromise Speech
 - Postpone fight for civil rights
 - Concentrate on education and vocation for equality.

W.E.B. Du Bois – rejects compromise

- The Souls of Black Folks
- Never give up fight for civil rights.